it is the duty of the Republican party to do after

TROCHES.

and Singress

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or

"Slight Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning
would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the
Lungs. "Brown's Broweniat Theorems," are a most valuable
article, sepecially so at this season of the year, when toughs,
Colds Brouchtits. Influenza Houseness and Sore Throat are so
prevalest. The Troches give sure and aimost immediace relief.
Sold by all Broggists in the United States, at 28 cents a box. TROCHES.

#### CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

To produce light, nearishing Bread, also Rolls, Cakes, and Pastry, of all kinds, and to save the necessity of using so many eggs, as is usual in the mining of the latter, intermingle Mesers. EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & Co.'s (Boston, Mass.) CONCENTRA TED LEAVEN in the flour.
For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.

GRORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York

The Posts to state

HUSBAND'S CALALAND BLAGNESIA

Is free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the
common Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal, and four First Premium Silver Medals,
have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale
by the dragists and country storekeepers generally, and by the
manufacturer,

THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia

The LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may LADD, WERSTER & Co., No. 500 Broadway.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL, -HEGEMAN & Co.'s BENEINE, for the instant removal of Gresse Spots, Paints, &c., and for Cleaning Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabrin. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

GROVER & BAKER'S CRIERRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES. nd upward. No. 496 Broadway, N. Y.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-Keliable, Harmless and instantaneous; Black or frown. Factory, No. 11 Barolay at Sold and applied at Baronarou's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond et. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATRIC SPECIFIC REMEDIES are used with great auccess. The list comprises Rentedies for nearly all the file that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per Box
PHILLIP LES, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway.

1861. SPRING STYLES. 1861.

LEART & Co's SUCCESSORS (HUNT & DURENTHRY).

Nos 3,4 and 5 Astor House.

Will introduce on Saturday, the 2d day of March (in addision to their Standard Hat). a new quality of fine Silk Hay.

Price, +3 75.

To all who use Horses.-Dr. Tobias's Ve-SETIAN House Liningert, in pint bottles, price only 50 cents, is warranted cheaper and superior to any article in the market for the cure of Cuts (falls, Lameness of all kinds, Colic, &c. This is no lumbung article. Try a bottle, it will speak for itself. Depot, No. 56 Courtlandt st., New-York.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!

HERNIA OF RUPTURE can now be radically cored by using the new and improved

WHITE'S PATEST LEVER TRUSS.

It produces what has long been wanted in a Truss. Every afficted person should not be a day without one. Pamphlets free.

LADIES' SUPPORTERS On the same principle. Brace Suspenders for Ladies and Gentlemen, wholesale and retail.

GREGORY & Co., No. 25 Bond st., New-York.

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE SPERRY & Co., No. 487 Breadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced prices, with Giass-Cloth Presser, Improved Loop Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. 505 Broadway

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE MILLION THE SEN SHILLING STREE!!!

PROGRESS OF THE AGE. A new Facility in all the Business of Life !

The Chespest way to get anything now, is to ADVERTISE In THE SUN. Anything wanted can be had or heard of on the best of terms

Or ONE SHILLING, by ADVERTISING IN THE SCN!

CREATER THAN WALKING OR RIDING FOR IT EVERYBODY CAN APPORD IT

Fon EVERY PURPOSE.

IMMENSE ESTABLISHED CITY CIRCULATION ! 

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The TRIEUNA," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

PORTRAIT OF MAJOR ANDERSON .- In order to gratify a number of the New-York admirers of the Hero of Fort Sumter, Mr. Faris, the Photographer, of No. 363 Broadway, wrote to Major Anderson requesting him to sit for his portrait. The Major cheerfully consented, and Mr. Cook of Charleston was permitted to take a negative picture for Mr. Faris, which arrived a day or two ago. The portrait represents the Major in uniform, bareheaded, his military cloak loosely hanging over his shoulder, one hand holding his hat, the other playing with his sword knot. He appears to be in good health and though evidently careworn, looks quite hopeful. His features express a degreee of mildness hardly in keeping with the stern ideal of a soldier; but there is a firmness about the mouth and shaven chin which indicates the man of nerve and action Taken altogether, we should think the likeness a good one. Those who desire to obtain mementoes of the man who has filled so large a place in the hopes and affections of loyal Americans for the past three months, may procure copies of Mr. Faris, at Root's old Gallery, corner of Broadway and Franklin street.

EXHIBITION OF COLORED CHILDREN AT SHILOH CHURCH.-The officers of the Colored Orphan Asylum, last evening, gave an exhibition at Shiloh Church, in aid of their institution. It appears the Colored Orphan Asylum is at present in a state of embarrassment, being in debt to the extent of about \$3,000, and the intention was to raise money to relieve its affairs. About 200 children, from three to ten years of age, the girls dressed in neat white aprons, which contrasted with their dark faces, were seated on a raised platform, and went through recitations, dialogues, and songs in the usual manner. The exhibition was under the direction of Miss Young and Mr. Davis. The audience numbered about 300, all colored people. The funds raised go directly to the procurement of clothing provisions, and other immediate necessities.

We are authorized to state that the report that Judge McCunn has appointed Alexander Ward an officer of the Court of General Sessions is incorrect, and that the appointment was made by Recorder Hoffman.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.-The Board met last evening, Ald. Kulbfleisch, President, in the chair. The only matter of importance that came up in the Board was a report from the Law Committee in refer-Board was a report from the Law Commissioner ence to a former communication from the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, upon the large existing amount of arrears. The Collector was directed to publish in the corporation papers that unless all arrears of taxes and assessments be paid before the let of next July the property will be advertised and sold.

The Committee on Ward Mars reported in favor of

taxes and assessments be paid before the lst of next July the property will be advertised and sold.

The Committee on Ward Maps reported in favor of authorizing Mr. Jarvis Whiman, City Surveyor, to make a map for the Eighth Ward at \$2,800, and a copy for \$900; and a copy for the Niath Ward at \$1,650; also in favor of authorizing Mr. J. V. Meserole to make a map for the Eighteenth Ward for \$1,650, with a copy for \$750. The subject chicited considerable discussion, it being contended that each Ward should be assessed for its own map, instead of making it a city charge. The report was eventually laid over.

ROBBERY OF JEWELRY IN BROOKLYN .- Last even ing, about 6 o'clock, some thieves entered the house of Mr. Thos. Messegger, No. 17 Pierrepont street, by means of false keys, and after remarking the closest in the upper rooms, succeeded in carrying off a large amount of jewelry, consisting of a coral set of earrings, gold pencils, gold watches, finger rings, &c., in all valued at \$250. The family was at tea in the basement at the time, the thieves having entered by the hall door.

# New-Mork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1861.

## NO COMPROMISE!

### NO CONCESSIONS TO TRAITORS!

#### The Constitution as it is MOTTOES FOR THE DAY.

I will suffer death before I will consent or advise friends to consent to any concession or compromise thich looks like buying the privilege of taking possess sion of the Government to which we have a Constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace as the destruction of the Government itself, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of offairs in Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be, as it is now, in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any gricvances complained of or to give new guaranties for the permanence of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose. [ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Inauguration first; adjustment afterward.

I owe it to myself, I one it to truth, I ove it to the subect, to state that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-matured determination that no power-no earthly power-shall compel me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery either south or north of that line. Sir, while you reproach, and justly, too, our British ancestors for he introduction of this institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New-Mexico shall repreach us for doing just what we reproach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens of those Territories choose to establish Slavery, I am for admitting them with such provisions in their Constitutions; but then, it will be their own work, and not ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them, and not us, for forming Constitutions allowing the institution of Slavery to exist among them. (HENRY CLAY.

It is believed that Arkansas has gone against Secession by a large majority.

The House bill, authorizing the suspension of the postal service in the seceding States, yesterday passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 12, and now goes to the President for his signature.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up yesterday in the Senate, and an amendment, offered by Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island, repealing the act of 1860, which forbids the Secretary of War to purchase patented articles, was

Another act of outrageous treason has been committed, the offender in this case being Gen. Twiggs, who has surrendered the entire military property of the United States in Texas to the Secessionists, he himself having accepted a Georgia commission.

Secretary Dix has, by order of the President, directed that the names of Captain John G. Breshwood, and Lieutenants S. B. Caldwell and Thomas D. Foster, be stricken from the rolls of the naval service, as a mark of disgrace for treason committed by them against their Govern-

Mr. Lincoln yesterday received calls from a large number of gentlemen at Washington, including President Buchanan. He afterward visited the Supreme Court, and both Houses of Congress-meeting everywhere with very marked courtesy and consideration. Mrs. Lincoln also held a reception, which was numerously attended.

The Old Gentlemen's Conference did nothing but talk yesterday. A little excitement was created by Mr. Guthrie's misconception regarding a propose I amendment, but the breeze seems abated. It is supposed that a vote will be reached

The Charleston Courier is moved to anger because, on Washington's Birthday, Fort Sumter belched forth its saucy salute" of 34 guns. It is not strange that traitors' ears are troubled by the sound of guns which show the strength of the power they daily insult, and the patriotic sentiment of the true men who are to wiell that

In the Congress of the Southern Confederacy, vesterday, it was made known that the follow ing appointments had been made: Ulett of Mississippi, Postmaster-General; Benjamin of Louisiana, Attorney-General; Senator Mallory of Florida will probably be Secretary of the Navy. The Committee on a Permanent Constitution will report on Wednesday.

The House of Representatives yesterday agreed to all of the Senate's amendments to the Tariff bill, except that imposing a tax on tea and coffee. The subject will now go back to the Senate, and a Conference Committee will be appointed. We conclude that the bill will finally be passed, though we hope that the duty in dispute may be retained, as it must prove an important source of revenue.

In the Virginia State Convention, on Saturday, a member introduced a resolve demanding the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise, "or its " equivalent," and threatening to join in forming a third Confederacy if the demand should be refused. Another member, having made a Secession speech, the galleries applauded, and were immediately cleared. Then the Convention ad-

The Board of Supervisors passed the County Tax Levy over the Mayor's veto yesterday; also the resolution to transmit the exposé of his singular action in the new Harlem Bridge case to the Legislature. No session of the Board of Aldermen took place last evening, in consequence, as was rumored, of a failure to arrange the plan for putting a new man at the head of the Street Department. The Board of Councilmen met, but transacted no business of special importance.

Who is it that has divided the Republican party, if it be divided? Is it those who stand by the principles set forth in the Chicago Platform or those who have left those principles and adopted the heatile ones of Mr. Breckinridge and

MISTAKEN MAGNANIMITY.

or is likely to be, proposed, there are specific objections to be discussed on their own merits; but to each and all such measures there is one universal objection, namely: that under existing circumstances, the consideration of a compromise of any kind is not to be entertained for a moment, simply because those circumstances must inevitably defeat the very aim of concession-an enduring peace on a just basis. The two parties in the controversy, the South and the North, the Extensionists and Non-Extensionists of Slavery, stand just now in the attitude of assailants assailed. Practically, thus far, the first have been successful to a degree and in a manner which they never anticipated; and the natural effect has been to raise their arrogant self-conceit to a pitch which, intolerable and ridiculous as it may be, nevertheless settles the character of all negotiation. To a people in such a state of mind and temper, who have been permitted unmolested to defy the Constitution and the laws, to place whole States in armed rebellion with impunity, to possess themselves of almost all the strong places, the arms, the munitions of war, belonging to the Federal Government, within their borders, without resistance, and who persuade themselves that they are in a position to require and command the best terms for a cessation of hostilities, and the establishment of an irrevocable policy on their own behalf, we, the assailed party, stand in the position of a demoralized, divided, and subdued nationality. Whatever may be our material strength when we choose to put it forth practically, it is, at this moment, as if it had been already tried and found wanting; while all the moral power of success, of determination, of unity, and of a certain purpose, is on the side of the assailants. If we treat with them, while such are our relative positions, it is at an immense disadvantage, and with the certainty that the terms of the settlement will be, sooner or later, all that they ask for, even to the uttermost exaction. It is as preposterous for us to offer some slight concession, with the expectation that it will be permanently satisfactory to the other side, as it would be for one at whose head a highwayman holds a revolver to expect to placate him with a shilling, two shillings, three shillings, which he doles out reluctantly from a purse of gold. He may as well yield at once to him who is, or thinks he is, the superior, or else discard at once all appearance of submission, and fight for his money and his life. To consent now to any compromise between the contending forces in their present relative positions, is to confess, first, that the North is in the wrong; second, that she is the weaker party, and that submission is her choice as well as her necessity; and, third, that having reached the final issue, the gage of battle, she owns that she is conquered, and pretends to place no limit to the measure of her subserviency.

And herein is the weakness of the position of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, and those who agree with him. They and he are, we know, as far from being willing to make any degrading concession to the Slavery-propagandists as we are; but the concession they do make may have just as fatal consequences as if they were moved by the worst intentions. It will not do in times like these to trust anything to chance, or to lose sight, for an instant, of principle in a reliance upon policy. In ordinary times, with the whole country at peace, and in unison with the laws of progress, political economy, population, free speech and free labor doing their gradual but certain work upon Slavery, unimpeded by any convulsive efforts of its friends to prolong its existence, then it might be safe to consider the subject of the admission of New-Mexico. Then we might have patience to listen to those who would urge that that Territory should be admitted to the Union ns a slaveholding State, if she chose to be such, and there were any danger of it, because that 1850 was adopted. But this is not the time to discuss that question. If we are bound still by the Compromise of 1850 in regard to that Territory, notwithstanding the atrocious laws in support of Slavery passed by her Territorial Legislature; netwithstanding the bad faith which four years later repealed the Missouri Compromise line; notwithstanding the subsequent efforts to force Slavery, even at the point of the bowie-buile upon the people of Kansas; and notwistanding the law of ethics that a promise to do evil is better broken than kept; it would certainly be at least a mere work of supererogation on our part to reënact the same compromise, and absurd to expect that the South is to be pacified by

offering her that which is hers already, If, on the other hand, we do not believe that the Act of 1850, which prohibited Territorial legislation in New-Mexico "in respect of Slave-"ry," settles the relation of Congress to that region whether as Territory or State; and if we do believe that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the attempt to carry Slavery North of 36° 30' was a breach of faith which absolves us from any implied understanding as to Slavery South of that line, then surely the case of New-Mexico can not be held as any exception to the doctrine of the Chicago Platform which declares it to be a "dangerous political heresy" at variance with the explicit "provisions of the Constitution," " revolutionary," and " subversive of the peace "and harmony of the country," to admit that Slavery can go into any of the Territories of the United States. In any event then, whether we are in any doubt about New-Mexico, or whether we may regard the question as to Slavery there settled either one way or the other, it is equally certain that any discussion on the subject is out of season. Out of season if it is settled in favor of Liberty, for in that case we ought to keep it; and out of season if settled in favor of Slavery, for in that case we can gain nothing by offering them as a free gift that which it is not ours to give and is theirs already. We may commit a fatal mistake or expose ourselves to needless humiliation by a mistaken though specious magnanimity; and in any event we are only prolonging a struggle which in the end will have to be settled under circumstances essentially the same as those which it is hoped may be escaped by a degrading submis-

The N. Y. Times again lectures us about dis rupting the Republican party! and likewise about Abolitionism, following in this latter respect the example of the illustrious Gen. Webb, now a candidate, and we trust a hopeful one, for the office of Surveyor of the Port.

If holding immovably with Mr. Lincoln that

To every measure of compromise that has been, the election what before the election it promised the people it would do, be to disrupt the party, then we are guilty of that offense. And if a faithful adherence to the doctrines of the Chicago Platform be abolitionism, then we are abelitionists-but not otherwise. HOSTILITY TO COMPROMISE. The Evening Post of Saturday published a letter from a special correspondent at Washington. which The N. Y. Times of yesterday copies as " meriting the attention of all who prize the in-"tegrity of the Republican party above the gratification of selfish and malignant faction. It relates," adds that journal, " to the intrigues which have been for some time on foot to drive Gov. Seward from Mr. Lincoln's "Cabinet." Both The Times and the correspondent of The Post are agreed, both most unwittingly confess, as to what the motive is which lies at the root of these "intrigues," as they are pleased to call them. Thus the letter-writer says, alluding to the Peace Convention: "There are two interests in combination here to defeat the to hestility to Mr. Seward; the other grows out of the impression that Mr. Lincoln does not look with favor upon any policy of conciliation such as is likely to receive the approval of the Convention. Both are snimsted by the hope of driving Mr. Convention. Both are snimsted by the hope of driving Mr. Saward from the Cabinet. The process is to be the rejection of any plan of compromise, and thus practically the rejection of the policy which Mr. Seward has savised. Should they suc-ceed in this, they assume that Mr. Seward will feel compelled at of self-respect, if from no other motice, to retire. out of self-respect, if from no other moute, to learne.

"The or position from New-York is more or less personal to
Mr. Seward, and of long standing. The opposition outside of the
State originates partly in jealousy of Mr. Seward's influence in
the new Government, but mainly in the faith that the New-York
Semator does not reflect the feelings and inclinings of the

This writer commits the common fault of gratuitously attributing base motives to a perfectly legitimate action. To procure "the rejection of any plan of compromise," we, for one, hold to be a very simple Republican duty so long as such a compromise is a sacrifice, in the smallest degree, of Republican principles. But such a rejection, says this writer, is "practically the rejection of the policy which Mr. Seward has adrised." Precisely! and therefore we urge it, and, at the same time, we hope and pray that "Mr. Lincoln does not look with favor" upon any such policy. If we needed justification, we trust we may find it in the verification of these words before we are eight days older. So far as "hostility to Mr. Seward" means simply an opposition to some plan of compromise advised by him, and which involves, as every compromise yet offered in the Peace Convention does, a degrading and pusillanimous abandonment of principle, to that charge we answer-Guilty, with all our heart! What Mr. Seward's self-respect may prompt him to do in case he finds that he and Mr. Lincoln do not agree, we do not stop to inquire, nor do we care to discuss. Our purpose is simply to exercise all the influence we possess against any compromise whatever, be cause our inclination and our sense of duty prompt us so to do, and our conviction on that point is so absorbing that it would swallow up all personal feeling we might have, either one way or the other, about any individual man. We deny, therefore, most emphatically, the charge of any hostility "personal to Mr. Seward," so far as we are concerned. To make it is only an appeal to vulgar party passion, which we should hardly have expected The Post would permit to appear in its columns, even in the comparatively

irresponsible shape of Special Correspondence, From The Times, however, we look for no such decency, and accordingly are not disappointed. Here is the improvement of that journal upon the text afforded it by the Washington

letter-writer:

The Post's correspondent secribes this conspiracy against Mr. Seward partly to personal hostility in the State of New-York This motive is unquestionably very entire and very powerful in some quarters. No one stall conversant with the political his-tory of the past ten years, can doubt that it stimulates Tata tory of the past ten year, can down that it is maging against every Republican who, in common with Mr. Seward, deslice to place the Administration upon a basis compatible with the existence of the Union. But this crusted is also due in part to the element of Abeliticaism, which is struggling for the con. trol of the Republican Party, and which has acted with that purty it into subserviency to its own purposes and plans. The open proclaim it. Their secret allies and agents in the ranks of the Republican Party, and in the office of THE TRIBUNE, seck the time end by a more covert but an equally effective policy."

How hearty is this abuse! How unmistakable

and uncompromising the clear bitter of this rancor! If it lacks anything, however, it is a slight want of freshness; there is a stale and musty smell about it which takes away somewhat from the originality which might otherwise commend it to the public palate. "Abolitionism!" Has not The Times used that word as a term of reproach long enough to be tired of it, or at least to begin to suspect that other people are tired of it? "Secret allies!" Has that paper so little respect for the intelligence of its readers as to believe it can persuade them that THE TRIBUNE has any allies who make any secret of their principles ! "Covert policy!" Does it really expect to make anybody believe that the weakness of this journal is to say one thing to-day and another to-morrow, to belong to one party this year and another the next, to make such choice of our expressions as to leave it always deubtful whether we have any policy or not, or if we have, whether it is for this man or that, for this principle or that, or for "everything by "turns, and nothing long !" The very evidence of the charge itself, which is an appeal to the history of ten years past to substantiate it, is as go d positive proof as can be ever found in the columns of The Times for anything, that they do not believe their own allegations.

Nay, more-even The Times, like the corre mondent of The Post, cannot get through its article without giving us all the justification we ask for. Mr. Seward, says that journal, "proclaimed, in the most eloquent and emphatic lenguage ever brought to the subject, his supreme and unalterable devotion to the Union-his purpose to make every effort and every sacrifice necessary to its preservation, and his utter abhorrence of all schemes, in whatever quarter they may be cherished, for promoting directly or indirectly its dissolution." Here is precisely our point of disagreement with Mr. Seward. We are not willing to make "every sacrifice" for the preservation of the Union, because we value Liberty and Right more than we do the Union. We care as little for mere party or mere platforms as he, when principles are not involved in the support of either. But when the rights of humanity, truth, manliness, and a free Government are embodied in any party or platform, it is for their preservation that every sacrifice must be made, though a hundred Unions perish. Here, if we understand Mr. Seward's ast speech, and the defense his friends make for him, we part company, and we should part comTHE ILLINOIS STATE ROBBERY. is responsible in both these cases the Committee About two years ago, a bold and ingenious fraud was committed in Illinois, whereby the Treasury was robbed of a large sum of money, while he who, if not the actual thief, was the only person who could be found to have profited by the villainy was permitted to compound the felony and to enjoy the usufruct of the stolen fund for a series of years. By an act of her Legislature, passed in 1847, the State agreed with her creditors to pay them her indebtedness partly in money and partly in bonds bearing interest; and ten years afterward, Joel A. Matteson, the retiring

were Nos. 105 and 106 not among them, but the indersement on these two bonds of J. Cratty's name is in the handwriting of Joel A. Matteson. A little forgery seems to have been added to a great deal of theft. Whether this is the end of this remarkable fraud, or whether ex-Gov. Matteson will be proceeded against on a criminal process, there is no intimation. The Committee only know that the State has been robbed of \$165,346, but of how much more, they cannot tell; and they de not infimate that there is evidence to implicate anybody in this gigantic robbery, except the said Joel A. Matteson. DOES THE SOUTH GROW RICH!

The people of the Cotton States have habitually plumed themselves on their superior wealth, giving to cotton alone the credit of making them rich. Their orators, editors, financiers, and other philosophers, have so incessantly held up cotton as the great object for worship, because it brings cash in a foreign market, this cash being declared to be all profit, that not only the Southern people believe in these fallaces, but a portion of the North has accepted the monstrous absurdity as strictly true. The man who continually repeats the same falsehood soon ceases to regard it as such. In the same manner this cotton lie has been told so often that those with whom it originated now believe it to be the truth. Even the North has been measurably inoculated with the same delusion. But test it by the unanswerable logic of facts and figures, and the broad allegation that the South has been growing rich by cotton, or, in fact, in any other way.

cannot tell, as no list was kept of the scrip

takes up at the Canal office. Wheever the thie

was, be had both the wit and the opportunity to

Here is another little item of interest to some

persons in this city. In the account of scrip

bonds and interest for State lands, there is a

discrepancy of \$4,501 74, which appears to have

been funded in New-York, May 14, 1857, in the

mome of Peter O. Strang. The certificates given

the efor were purchased with the State land fund

of, ar by, O. F. Lowe, in New-York, in July

following. They appear to have been transferred

by P. O. Strang, and receipts for the interest

are given by Claude Daniel Cromelin and Julian

Cornelius Cromelin. The scrip for this sum,

which was left in the hands of successive Gover-

nors from A347 to 1857, when it came into the

care of Gov. Matteson, was stolen by somebody

on or about the 14th May in the last-named year.

Letters have been written to Mr. Peter O.

Strang in relation to this matter, and one was

put into his hands by a special messenger. But

Another little bit of evidence is interesting. It

seems that there were two certain bonds which

were handed down from Governor to Governor

till they were delivered to Gov. Matteson in 1863

in the famous box sent with the trunk of papers

to Springfield. It was desirable to ascertain the

numbers of these bonds. The Committee found

that in 1841 298 bonds were placed in the hands

of the Canal Commissioners, of which, according

to the official report of the year following, 197

were paid out, the remainder being returned to

the Governor. On an examination of the records

in the Canal Office, it appeared that only 195,

and not 197, were actually paid out. Of these

bonds and those returned to the Governor all

were accounted for by their numbers, from

No. 1 to No. 298, excepting only the two

Nos. 105 and 106. These two numbers

were never paid out, neither were they

ever returned to the Governor, being re-

tained for years subject to the order of the

persons entitled to them; they nevertheless got

into circulation, and on the 28th of August,

1854, were purchased for the State, by A. E.

Masters. Who is this Mr. Masters? He may

be a friend of Gov. Matteson, but like Sares

Gamp's friend, Mrs. Harris, "there isn't," ao

far as the Committee can ascertain, " no sich s

"a person." The bonds which are now in the

Auditor's office canceled, have never been regis-

tered, and are payable to J. Cratty, but were

never paid to him or any one else. There were, however, 19 bonds, numbered from No. 126 to

144 inclusive, paid to J. Cratty, but not only

they remain unanswered.

assure himself of this fact beforehand.

will be found of very questionable accuracy. No institution requires so vast a capital to establish and keep in operation as Human Slavery. The Cotton States contain some 2,500,000 slaves, costing the owners \$10 annually for the food, clothing, and medical attendance of each. This charge amounts to \$25,000,000 per annum. The value of the machinery of agriculture in these States-such as gins, presses, wagens, horses, plows, &c .- is \$40,000,000, requiring an annual cash outlay of \$8,000,000 to renew and keep in order. It costs \$5 per bale for packing and delivering cotton at the seaports, averaging those remote with those near at hand, and on a crop of 4,000,000 bales this charge amounts to \$20,000,000. It is known that cotton lands and negroes are rarely bought for cash, the usual terms of purchase being one-fourth down, with interest for the remainder. What sum this tax for interest may amount to can only be conjectured, but it must be very large-\$20,000,000 per annum would be a moderate estimate. There are additional charges not necessary to recite, which careful examiners into the question of what it costs to raise and deliver cotton in

market, estimate at a figure which, brings the cost per bale up to \$24. Others make it more, others less, but this may be assumed as the reliable average cost. Now, the crop of last year is held to be 4,000,000 bales, which, at \$50 each, produces the gross sum of \$200,000,000. But its cost, at \$24, was \$96,000,000, leaving a a surplus of \$104,000,000, or less than \$575 to each of the 181,188 slaveholders in the Cotton States as his clear profit. It will be claimed that the charge of \$10 as the annual cost of keeping a slave is an improper one, because the slaves produce their own food. But Vais is by no means certain. They certainly de, not produce their own clothing and medicine, which two items must constitute a third of the whole, leaving say \$17,000,000 more to be added to the total surplus of \$104,000,000, which will increase the profit for each owner to \$60/. The result of this analysis is most extraordin-

ary. It scatters to the wind the prevalent infatuation that the South is growing rich by raising cotton, and proves that if she is annually becoming poorer, it must be from the inherent unprofitableness of her vast slaveholding machinery, and not because the North is growing rich at her expense. Her decleration is the consequence of her own folly, volup tarily continued in the face of evidence which most other communities recog-nize as unanswe rable. The test of wealth is the

Democratic Governor, in accordance with the terms of this law, presented a number of checks drawn by the Canal Commissioners in 1839 on the State Bank at Chicago to pay the contractors for work done about that time on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Packages of these checks were presented by Gov. Matteson at different times to the Auditor of the State, and bonds covering the principal and interest taken in exchange. But it happened that Gen. Fry, who was a Canal Commissioner in 1839, became cognizant of these transactions, and be, knowing that all the checks of that date issued by the Canal Board were paid, suggested an investigation. It turned out that the Governor had been depleting the State Treasury with two classes of Canal checks; one, checks that had been regularly presented and paid by the bank, and daly returned to the Commissioners when the account was balanced; the other, checks which, though signed by the Commissioners, had never been issued por intended to be, after it was found they were not needed for the special purpose for which they were made. They had all been safely packed away in scaled boxes, and had remained in the bank or the Canal office till 1853, when they were ordered by Gov. Matteson to be deposited in the State Department at Springfield. Thither, accordingly, they were sent, still packed up in a trunk and box, properly scaled, and delivered to the Governor. The investigation further revealed the fact that the trunk had not been meddled with, but that the box was not to be found. It was clear it had been stolen, and the presumption was, as some of the contents had been in Gov. Matteson's hands, and as on them, as evidences of uncanceled State debt, he had got money, that he was the thief. It was replied on the Governor's behalf that he had bought these checks in the regular course of his business as a banker and purchaser of State indebtedness, of various persons, they, probably, unknown to him. having purloined them from the bex aforesaid; It appeared, however, that the Governor's purchases of State debts did not begin till about the time he was in funds from the State itself on these very checks: that no other purchaser of State debt had ever met with them in the course of his transactions; that some of them had special indorsements which forbade their being transferred, and which would have put any purchaser on his guard against them; and that others had evidently never been issued at all, being untrimmed, without the names of any payee, and numbered in an unbroken succession of numbers in the condition, apparently, in which they were taken from the box. Nevertheless, as the world is not disposed to think evil of dignitaries, and as there was not the same ground two years ago that there is now for the belief that Democratic rule was only another name for public plunder, it was hoped that a Governor, a banker, and a man of reputed wealth and supposed integrity, was above the temptation of using his official position for the perpetration of larceny on however grand a scale. Mr. Matteson, instead of being compelled, like meaner rascals, to serve the State he had defrauded in the Penitentiary for a term of years, was permitted a certain number of years to clear off what, by a delicate euphemism, was called his indebtedness to the State.

It was thought, however, by the Legislature that the circumstances of this extraordinary case called for a still further investigation than hat which revealed the facts we have thus briefly stated. A Committee was appointed, which has at length reported. It has taken them a long while to make the examination, owing to several embarrassments that have beset themsuch as the long illness of their Chairman, and the want of means to pay witnesses; but particularly the difficulty of ascertaining the real condition of the affairs of the State, how much she is in debt, when and why she became a debtor, when and how much she has paid, and how much she has been cheated. There seems to have been a general looseness for many years in regard to such matters in Illinois, so that the marvel rather is that some clever official did not ooner avail himself of the confusion to put his hand into a strong box so carelessly locked. But, perhaps, it needed the technical knowledge of a banker to understand how easy it was to commit the burglary, though even a banker's sharpness was not enough to evade detection. We learn from the Investigating Committee that "no record could be found of State bonds issued during the administration of Gov. Carlin;" that they have been unable to find any "descriptive lists of the various classes of canal scrip, which have been redeemed at the Canal Office;" and, while they are able to show most conclusively that the amount of certain kinds of that serip which has been redeemed largely exceeds the amount issued, they are not able to show by their numbers the precise pieces of scrip which have been twice paid by the State. If, with such want of method in keeping the accounts of the State, extending over a series of years, she shall escape with a loss of half a million or so, her people may consider that they have a fortunate escape. The larger portion of the Report is taken up

with an examination of the various laws of the State, authorizing loans, and tracing, as far as possible, the course these loans have taken. These fifty and odd pages are undoubtedly valuable, but are not entertaining, except, perhaps, to those immediately concerned. A few of the items, however, must excite a lively interest among the friends of Gov. Matteson, sometimes at the ingenuity displayed by the robber in concealing all traces of his identity; sometimes at the ingenuity with which his tracks are uncovered. Thus the interest Canal Scrip was issued March 1, 1840, and the amount in circulation, Dec. 1, 1846, was \$285,724 72. There has been funded and purchased at various times up to April 1, 1859, \$300,546 24, making an excess of \$14,821 52. Thus also of the Serip Canal indebtedness, issued for relief of contractors, and of which there was in circulation December 1, 1846, the sum of \$206,759 98, there has been purchased and funded \$360,336 50, showing a difference of \$63,576 52 against the State. Who pany though we had sat at his feet all our lives.